this port in February, 1852, and he had been in the service as Appraiser and Examiner ever since. The removal of Dr. Sherer and his brother was brought up. At the mention of this Mr. McMullen leaned back in his chair and said that he considered all letters between him and his superior officers privileged communications and the contents of them should not be divulged.

Mr. Spooner turned to his associates and re-Mr. Spooner turned to his associates and remarked, "What have you to say to this, Senator?"

"I want every question answered," replied Mr. Blackburn promptly.

HE OBEYED MAYNARD'S ORDERS. The witness bowed to the decision of the com-

The witness bowed to the decision of the committee. Mr. Spooner repeated the question about the removal of the Sherers.

Q.—Why did you urge the discharge of these men, whom you knew and declared to be honest and efficient examiners 1...—I recommended their removal at the suggestion of a wish implied that it should be done expressed by my superior officer.

tor officer.

Q.-Who? A.-Assistant Secretary Maynard.

Q.-Have you ever received from Mr. Maynard a list of a whom he desired to have removed? A.-No, but he is me such a list at his office in Washington.

Mr. Spooner then rend this list of names: Edward Sherer, John A. Sherer, Robert E. Bowne, Gottfried Landsman, A. P. Cole, Adam G. Mundy, Frederick Lembach, Robert T. Rahl, William C. Jacobs, James S. Dale, Peter Framley and Thomas G. MacQuaide. Mr. McMullen identified it as the one read by Maynard.

Q.-When was this read to you? A .- On February

-How did you happen to be in Washington? A .-The Secretary asked me to come, and on my arrival there I was referred to Mr. Maynard.
Q.-Did you make any defence of these men! A.-I

Q.—Did you make any defence of these men! A.—I did. I told him they were able and honest employes. I knew of no interest of the Government that would be advanced by their removal. I mentioned the Sherers in particular, because I had unbounded confidence in their ability and integrity.

Jacobs's name was taken from the list when it was known that his father was a Democratic ex-Senator, the witness said:

HE WAS ASKED TO REAPPOINT A DRUNKARD. The McElwee case was brought up and the witness explained it fully. He had recommended the dismissal of the drunken and unruly examiner and was somewhat startled when Maynard at the interview referred to asked that this man be restored to office. Q .- Then you were requested to do this by Mr. May-

Q.-Did you mention that the reappointment would be a violation of the Civil Service law? A.-Yes, and Mr. Maynard said that would have to be looked into.

The letters covering the case to and from the many Departments were then read. The one from the Treasury Department directing McElwee's restoration is dated April 21, 1888, It informs Mr. McMullen that the letters relating to McElwee's removal were revoked and orders the Appraiser to apply to the Civil Service Board for a certificate of eligibility for reappointment. Before this was obtained McElwee was reasonated. removal were revoked and orders the Appraiser to apply to the Civil Service Board for a certificate of eligibility for reappointment. Before this was obtained McElwee was reappointed. A dispatch from Civil Service Commissioner Oberly was produced informing the Appraiser that the reappointment of McElwee without a certificate was illegal and that the Treasury Department had been so informed. The correspondence between Mr. McMullen and the Civil Service Board was set forth and a copy of the certificate which was finally given to the Appraiser of the eligibility of McElwee was put in evidence. This certificate was signed by John A. Mason, secretary of the Custum House Civil Service Examining Board. The witness said that he did not know what influence was exerted in McElwee's behalf. He wrote a letter to Secretary Fairchild on February 20, 1888 recommending the removal of the men on Maynard's list. He did so at the request of Maynard. Why only four of the fifteen men were discharged he was unable to state.

Mr. BLACKBURN MILS TO HELP MATTERS.

At 1 o'clock the committee adjourned for half an

At 1 o'clock the committee adjourned for half an hour, but it was 2 o'clock before Senator Blackburn reappeared. The work was resumed with the Appraiser still on the witness stand. Mr. McMullen answered some more questions about John A. Sherer, who, he said, was the only examiner of damaged sugar removed by Maynard's orders, and then the Kentucky Senator took the witness in hand. He wanted to know if all the letters in the case had been submitted. Mr. McMullen assured him that they had been. This led Mr. Blackburn to try to show that the witness had willingly assisted the committee in the investigation. He was asked about the retention of the men recommended for dismissal by Assistant Secretary Maynard and said that he had heard that Lembach was retained through the influence of Congressman "Tim" Campbell. McElwee's case was taken up again. Mr. Blackburn tried hard to show that instead of being dismissed for drunkenness and insubordination, McElwee was really removed because in the controversy between the Boston Appraiser's Office and that at this port he had opposed the views of Mr. McMullen, but the witness denied that this had anything to do with the discharge. In fact, he did not know how McElwee testified in the sugar investigation, as that was held behind closed doors. Mr. McMullen was not willing to be say that Maynard's removal of the men John A. Sherer, who, he said, was the only ex-

Mr. McMullen was not willing to say that Maynard's removal of the men was a violation of the Civil Service rules, as he did not know what particular information in regard to these officials might be in the possession of the Assistant Secretary. After some further talk on this point Segator Blackburn asked: "Mr. McMullen what are your polities."

"I am a Democrat," was the emphatic reply.
"And you have always veted the Democratic ticket?"

"Yes, sir, always. My father and my grandfather were both Democrats. I have held office since 1852. For twenty-live years I was under a Republican Administration, but I always voted my party ticket. I voted and went to church as I chose."

Mr. Blackburn did not feel at all interested in these remarks, and hastened to dismiss the with

Mr. Blackburn did not feel at all interescent these remarks, and hastened to dismiss the witness, but before leaving the stand Mr. McMullen stated that when the Administration began he was the only Democratic examiner in the appraiser's office. Now between 40 and 50 per cent of the officials there belong to the party in power. That is, the force is about equally divided politically, as was the case under Pierce and Buchanan. HE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE CHARGES

After Mr. McMullen had stepped down, John A. Sherer, the chemist who was put out of the appraiser's cellee in April by Assistant Secretary Maynard's orders, appeared. He was appointed in 1880. After his summary removal, Mr. Sherer said, he wrote Mr. Maynard a letter asking if there were any reasons, aside from these of a purely political character, that caused his discharge. To this he received no reply. While in office, the witness said, his salary was raised from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year. Senator Blackburn-What are your politics? A .- I'm

Q.-Well now, do you feel that you have been so badly

Q.—Well now, do you feel that you have been so badly treated by the Administration, in view of the fact that you were kept three years in office by the party to whom you are opposed? A.—Oh, no, I don't mind being put out at all, but I should like to know why I was dismissed. I think that is due me. If there are charges against my ability of integrity, I have a right to know it.

Mr. Blackburn lapsed into silence and the chemist was allowed to depart after giving his opinion as to the methods adopted by Mr. Maynard. ALL WERE DISCHARGED FOR POLITICAL

REASONS Ex-Storekeeper Edward Hodgkiss, who was removed on February 9, said that after his dismissal tried to obtain an explanation from Collector Magone, but all he could learn was that "there were too many storekeepers." Of all the Republican storekeepers that were removed none, to his knowledge, had even had charges of any account preferred against them. These dismissals

ere based on purely political grounds. Q.—How do the men that are now employed compare with those in the service formerly? A.—I do not think they are anywhere near as efficient.
Q.—Have you heard any weighers complain that they

ere straid to discharge incompetent laborers under them?

—Yes, I have heard such complaints before and after my removal from office.

A.—Yes, I have heard such complaints before and after my removal from clice.

He added that these laborers were appointed through the influence of Democratic politicians and kept in office regardless of their incompetency. For a weigher to discharge one of them was to incur a serious risk, and few were willing to expose themselves in that way.

John W. O'Brien, an intelligent-looking Democratic weigher in the Custom House, testified that he had temporary assistant weighers who were incompetent. Formerly he saw the Government bire help of this kind at forty cents an hour and only paid for the time during which they were netually employed, but this system has been changed. Now 250 laborers are kept for this purpose at the rate of \$2 50 a day whether they work or not. The witness thought, however, that the change was an improvement. He knew Mr. Falloh, the superintendent of assistant weighers, but he did not know how he secured the place, except that Fallon was a friend of Beattle. The greater part of the laborers were Democrats, the henchmen of the bosses. Some of the good temporary weighers were afraid to go before the Civil Service Board for examination. Mr. O'Brien was the first witness who was not cross-examined by Senator Elaekburn, that gentleman having evidently become weary of entleman having evidently become weary o

The Best High-Class Cigarettes.

his ardnous task of trying to make a good showing for the "Reform" Administration. MONEY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

John E. Rogers, another assistant weigher in the Custom House, who still holds on, was asked about political assessments. He had contributed once in the last three years, he said, and had received contributions from others. Who? As near as he could recollect from a Mr. Creamer, Mr. Adams and couls recollect from a Mr. Creamer, Mr. Adams and Mr. Skidmore. These men gave him from \$10 to \$15 each. This money he paid over to John Boylan, a County Democracy henchman who holds a clerkship in the VIIIth District Court. This money was used in the last campaign.

Q.-Did you contribute anything to the Widow McGinniss's big raffle! A.-No: I get left on that. (Laugh-

ter.) I was not asked to contribute anything that time

Ginniss's big raffie? A.—No; I got left on that. (Laugher) I was not asked to contribute anything that time. The witness was careful to give receipts for all this money he collected. Senator Blackburn tried to get in his usual question, if the witness had ever contributed money under Republican Administrations, but his question was ruled out as irrelevant to the work before the committee, which is confined to the operations of the Civil Service Law.

The last witness was John McKenzie, a well-preserved middle-aged man, who was appointed a Custom House assistant weigher by General Merritt in 1879 and removed about a year ago "for being an old man." He was asked about Beattie's "spotters." The duty of this brigade, he said, was "to hound Republican employes." He had never heard of a Democrat being reported by these spies. The letters in regard to Mr. McKenzie's dismissal from Beattle and O'Brien were read and the witness learned for the first time the technical cause of his removal—that he was old and had committed several errors, a charge which Mr. McKenzie indignantly denied. The Kentucky Senutor tried as usual to get the witness to admit that he was prejudiced against the Administration. Mr. McKenzie said he was not.

Q.—De you inderse the present Administration! A.—Yes: I do; and I intend to vote for Mr. Cleveland; but I to not indorse the management of the Custom House by any means. I say the methods employed are simply

any means. I say the methods employed are simply

Mr. Blackburn chuckled and dropped the wit-ess. Then the committee adjourned.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN. IS O'BRIEN "OUT OF POLITICS"

TOO BUSY TO SEE SECRETARY FAIRCHILD-FEARS IN ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES.

The fears expressed in Administration circles as to what Contractor John O'Brien means to do this fall do not seem to be wholly unfounded if various rumors and floating stories are to be believed. One of the latter is that when Secretary Fairchild was here the last time he was anxious for a conference with the big contractor without having the fact known. It is said that while on an official visit to the Custom House Mr. Fairchild told Collector Ma-gone of his desire to see Mr. O'Brien, and the Colgone of his desire to see Mr. O'Brien, and the Collector obligingly sent his trustlest messenger to Mr. O'Brien's office at No. 40 Wall-st., bearing a polite request that he would step over to the Collector's office, as the Secretary of the Treasury wanted to see him without delay. The mossenger found the senior partner of the Aqueduct firm up to his ears in esti-

mates and specifications.
"I am too busy to go over to-day," he said. "And just say to Mr. Fairchild," he added, "that I am out of politics." This story adds to the uneasiness, by no means disguised, among the Cleveland men reno means disguised, among the thevenand had re-garding the possible influence O'Brien may exert upon the 10,000 men that it is estimated he will have working on his numerous contracts in this city about election time, and the likelihood of his con-tinuing to send his \$15,000 to \$30,000 checks to aid the campaign fund of the "reform" Democracy.

SIMON CAMERON IN FAVOR OF ALGER. HE DECLARES THAT THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN

IS THE BEST MAN AND CAN BE ELECTED. Detroit, May 25 (Special).-On his return from the East yesterday General Alger was prevailed upon to talk in regard to his visit to General Simon Cameron at Harrisburg. He said that he went to Harrisburg in response to a telegram of invitation from General Camoron sent through Colonel Frank Burr. General Alger continued: "I met General Cameron at Lebanon and went with him to Harrisburg. I said to Mr. Cameron: 'General, did you really desire to see me or was that telegram fixed up by Frank Burr? No, sir,' said Mr. Cameron, 'I desire personally to see you.'

"It was suggested that under the circumstances our conference would be looked upon as highly sig-nificant. 'That was just my design,' answered the 'I wanted you to come here because I favor your candidacy.'

Well, well, General, you don't mean that I am your man for President? I asked. 'That is just what I do mean. You are my man for the Presidency, because I believe you are the most available man and because I believe you can be elected.'

"DON " CAMERON AS A CANDIDATE. MAGEE'S CHOICE IS MR. BLAINE, BUT HE CON-

SIDERS CAMERON A STRONG CANDIDATE. Pittsburg, May 25 (Special).-" Chris" Magee, th ablican leader, gave a significant political interview by. He suid: "The fact that General Simon Cameron has declared for ex-Governor Russell A. Alger of Michigan, for President, will not have the slightest effect upon the attitude of the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago. Pennsylvania delegates do not regard General Alger as the most available man. True he is an able man with a great war record, and entirely fitted for the position of Chief Executive. Coming from Michigan, a State that is in no way doubtful, his chances are not very bright, to say the least."

"Whom do you favor for the Presidency ?" "I have no choice. Should Mr. Blaine beco candidate, I would most heartly support him. Unless he gives some expression of a change of opinion, how-ever, I shall not consider him in the field. I see that Senator Quay has declared for Sherman. That would not prevent my being for Sherman, too, should it be proven that he is the strongest man. Since Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, I have felt that Sherman had the greatest claims upon his party for the nomination. It was my idea, though, that Senator Donald Cameron would make a decidedly lively candidate, and I think so still. He would have united all factions, and his nomination would have meant his election, for he would have not only controlled his own party vote, but he would have captured the business men, the bankers, and the mercantile vote as well."

PREACHERS MAY CHEW TOBACCO.

WHAT THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS THINK OF THE HABIT. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 25.—The General Assem-

bly of the United Presbyterian Church spent the morn-ing session in discussing the tobacco question and decided it had no right to instruct presbyteries to refuse to license candidates for the ministry who are addicted to the use of tobacco, and adopted a strong recommendation against it. The afternoon was given to the report on Home Missions. The report appropriating \$72,000 was adopted. The evening session was devoted to tempérance with a spirited discussion.

THAT WEDDING WAS JUST AWFUL

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Shortly after a rather fashionable wedding which took place early in the season I met one of the charming girls who had figured as bridesmand, and about the first thing I did was to ask her how she enjoyed her part in the solemn ceremony. To my surprise she said: "Not a bit; it was just awful."

I begood her to explain.

She did. Said she: "You see, there wasn't anything the matter with the wedding, and Julia is such a dear, and Mr. Fibbs gave us the sweetest lace-pins you can imagine, and my dress fitted me better than the other dresses did them, but I had a dreadful time all the same. dresses did them, but I had a dreadul time all the same. When I started for Julia's house-it was a home wedding, you know—I felt in my pocket for my gloyes and made sure that they were there. I didn't mean to put them on till I was at the house, so I never took them out of my pocket till I was putting the last touches to my toilet. I was in the bride's room theu, and we had just received word that we were expected to come downstairs in five mignetics' time.

word that we were expected to come downstalrs in five minutes' time.

"I put my hand into my pocket and drew out—what do you thinh! Not my eight-but—m brand-new white gloves, but an old pair which I had worn for the last time a year before. I had no time to send for other gloves, and It was absolutely out of the question for me to go down into the parlor without gloves.

"So I had to put the old gloves on—they were the dirtiest white gloves I ever saw. They looked so frightful that I ran over to the bride's dressing-case and gook a cake of powder and rubbed it on the gloves. That made them look a little bit decent. But I'd forgotten that I should have to take a man's arm, and when young Mr. Fogleton offered his arm as we entered the perior, I saw that the powder from my glove had made a big mark on his sleeve and lapel. By this time I was sure everybody in that room was locking at my gloves and nothing class. Evon the minister, I thought, so-ned to be casting a sidelong glance at them once and again, and I verily believe that Julia's nervousness, which everybody noticed, was very largely due to the fact that she was trying to make out why I was making so great an effort to hang my handkerchief over both hards at once.

"Notody has said snything to me about it, but I just know for certain that I am not t, be Maude Carbury's bridesmaid next mouth, because she thioks I was mean enough to wear an old pair of gloves at Julia's wedding."

"Death has so many doors to let out life." sang an old-time poet. In these days ther had not discovered remodies that shut these doors. How different is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, from the old-time doses. Gonstimption, or lime errorial is one wide door that it shuts, if taken in the Dou't waste a moment then, less life slip through that topin door.

ABUSES OF THE BALLOT.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM MIL SAXTON, HENRY GEORGE AND DR. M'GLYNN-GEORGE H. FORSTER OPPOSED TO THE PLAN-THE GOVER-

NOR ASKS MANY QUESTIONS.

like a court to-day, with "Judge" David B. Hill on the bench and with numerous lawyers before him making arguments. The chief case was that of The People against The Ballot-Box Stuffer. The document upon which it was argued was the Electoral Reform bill of Assemblymen Saxton and Yates-providing that the State shall print all ballets used at elections, and that the voting shall be done in secret. Assemblyman Saxton was present to make an argument for the EFFORTS TO ELEVATE THE RANK AND AIMS OF THE bill, having as his associates Henry George, Dr. Edward McGlynn, John McMackin, Michael Clarke, Tucker A. Malone, and Peter R. Gatens, all of New-York, and officers of the United Labor party or of the Anti-Poverty Society. There appeared to oppose the bill George H. Forster, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York, and T. C. T. Crain, both members of the Tammany Hall political organization.

disadvantage. A freshly started political party would not have east a vote at a previous election which would give election officers authority to print ballots for it. It was true that there was a provision in the bill which admitted them, if they obtained 1,000 signatures to a petition for the ballots, but this was an obstacle. Then again the bill made secreey of voting compulsory upon a voter. There was no provision in the bill for the substitution of the name of a candidate who should die within fifteen days before the election. The party that should be so unfortunate as to lose its candidate by death would have no chance to substitute another. At present most frauds were committed outside of the polling places. Under the bill they would be committed in the polling place. There was a ludicrous provision that a man who should accidentally spoil his bailot should not be given another until he had satisfied the ballot clerks that his destruction of the ballot lerks should not be given another until he had satisfied the ballot clerks should not be given another ally spoil his bailot should not be given another until he had satisfied the ballot clerks should not be given another ally spoil his bailot should not be given another until he had satisfied the ballot clerks that his destruction of the ballot lerks should not be given another ballot?" said Mr. Crain.

"Suppose the ballot clerks should not be given another another ballot?" said Mr. Crain.

"And suppose," interrupted Governor Hill, the chairman of the committee of the teachers, said in support of the bill that all that was intended by it was to put the girls of New-York on an equality in respect to education with the boys of New-York provised in the opposition of Mrs. Agaew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if of Mrs. Agaew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if of Mrs. Agaew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if of Mrs. Agaew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if of Mrs. Agaew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if of Mrs. Agaew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if of Mrs

MR. SAXTON SUPPORTS HIS PLAN. Assemblymun Saxton then followed. He said

watching the voting at the polls the past few years and has witnessed the bribery, corruption and the cheating there who does not favor this bill. The number of pur-I think it is so all over the State. The penalties are very severe now. You may pile penalty upon penalty, and you will not thus prevent bribery. Now what is the essential feature of this bill? It is that the ballots shall be printed by the State, and further, that certain names shall be put upon them. Mr. Crain says that new parties are not recognized. But one thousand votors can file a petition and have the names of their beliefs printed.

for the balloss to be in the possession of officers of the State rather than that of "heclers" at the polls.

TAMMANY DOESN'T TAKE KINDLY TO THE

A very large proportion of the voters of New-York City come to the polls with their ballots in their waist-coat pockets. They are not buildozed nor corrupted at the polls. It is the custom of the political organizations the polls. It is the custom of the political organizations in New-York to send ballots by mail to every registered voter. The inspector and the ballot elerks can mark every ballot received with the initials of the voter, and know how each man votes. Then I charge that this is a partisan bill, intended to suppress the vote of the Democratic party in the cities. In all the counties of the State the ballots are to be in charge of the Republican county clerks; in New-York, of John J. O'Brien, the Republican chief of the Bureau of Elections. What Republican chief of the Bureau of Elections. What is to prevent Mr. O'Brion dropping the names of the number of inspectors from 825 to 2.225. Why did not Mr. Saxton try this experiment in Wayne County! Governor Hill-I should have had to veto it on the

EVEN "LAND REFORM" IS A MINOR MATTER Henry George, the next speaker, said:

Governor Hill-Greater than land reform?

field as political candidates. It comes to this: that only a fich man or a corrupt man can run for office. This a rich man or a corrupt man can run nor once. This system has been a great success in Great Britain. If it had not been for its existence, the Irish tenant farmers would not have been able to support Home Rule candidates for Parliament as they have done. But the secreey of the ballot permitted them to express their real political

Dr. McGlynn said:

Permit me to say that the non-partisan character of this bill is shown by the fact that it is supported by the United Labor party, who had no member of the Legislature which passed this bill. We pride ourselves upon being a poor man's party. Mr. Forster is strangely astray in his assertions regarding the purity of elections in cities. It is notorious that in our greater cities, where political prizes are the most valuable, corruption at the polis is the greatest. There you have a large number of poor men, who for a trifling sum are bribed to vote certain tickets. It is also extremely necessary that we should pass such a bill to allay the fault-finding that we should pass such a bill to allay the fault-inding of the Socialists. They are saying that it is no use going to the polls, because rich men and politicians control the elections. There will be a dangerous explosion some day, it seems to me, unless these men are convinced that elections are fair and hosest, and that poor men have the same chance as the rich at the ballot box.

Governor Hill—It looks to me as if the bill would compel the citizens of Brookyn to pay for the expense of printing the ballots of municipal officers in Albany.

of printing the ballots of municipal officers in Albany. Mr. Saxton-I presume a good mary objections can be

Mr. Saxton-No, sir; but they can write the nan

of their candidates upon the ballots. In my opinion the names of candidates should be known to the people at least fitteen days before the election.

Governor Hill-Well, do not peor men have a free opportunity to vote under the present system!

Peter R. Gatens-Poor men cannot evel run for office at least. In my Assembly district, the NNIId, which has 18 000 verses.

at least. In my Assembly district, the NNIId, which has 18,000 voters, it cost \$350 to send ballots to people. And then in addition you have to pay men to peddle your ballots at the polls. How can poor and honest men run for office under these conditions?

HOW MANY TRUSTEES FOR THE BRIDGE DOUBTS EXPRESSED AS TO THE EXACT NUMBER BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF TWO CITIES.

Albany, May 25 (Special).—Governor Hill heard several speakers in reference to Assemblyman As-pinall's bill to reduce to three in number the truscess of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. There appeared to favor the bill, Mayor Chapin, Almet F. Jonks, Corporation Counsel, W. J. Richardson and other citizens of Brooklyn. In opposition to the bill De Lancey Nicoli and President Forster of the Board of Aldermen spoke. Mr. Jenks in a short speech said that the measure had been drawn up for the purpose of making the management of the great bridge more

Mr. Nicoll said that he appeared to oppose the bill in behalf of the Real Estate Exchange of Now-Yor. They protested against the present Board of Trustees being turned out of office. No complaint had been made against their management of the Bridge. All that had been said was that the present Board of Trustees was unwieldy. "Mayor Hewitt," said Mr. Nicoll, "has said that if this bill becomes a law he will vote to appoint two Brooklyn and one New-York man as Bridge trustees. The control of the Bridge

will thus be transferred to Brooklyn. The city of

New-York would lose its voice. The vote of the New-York trustee could be disregarded. As I read the bill it could be used to permit of a railway running

free over the Bridge." free over the Bridge."

HARMPUL TO NEW-YORK'S FINANCES.

George H. Forster said that the Controller of the
City of New-York deemed the bill prejudicial to the
financial interests of New-York. The Board of Aldermen of New-York had unanimously disapproved of the

You are a trained lawyer and can pass judgment on the artificial objections raised to this bill. Mr. Nicell objects to three trustees and says he prefers sixteen or twenty trustees, who delegate their powers to an executive committee. He should know that the present board of trustees have the power to lower the toils. The powers given to the two Mayors might be preverted. The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn might risk their political future by action against the interests of the people, but permit me to express a doubt on this point."

WOMEN APPEAL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Albany, May 25 (Special).—This afternoon Governor Hill gave a hearing upon Senator Cantor's bill elevating the Normal College of New-York from the rank of a Normal School to that of a Normal College in fact, and a Normal School to that of a Robinst Consequently, making an appropriation of \$125,000 to accomplish this project. Senator Cantor appeared to favor the bill, with J. Edward Simmons, president of the Board of Education, and delegations of women representing the alumnae and the teachers of the Normal College. The alumnae were represented by Mrs. E. E. Williams, Miss that they would submit that the bill should not receive the Governor's signature. The motives of its friends were good, but it would entail evils by Miss Merrill, Miss Woods, Miss Merrington, Miss as great as those it was intended to prevent. Requa, and Miss Boese. There appeared to oppose the bill Mrs. C. R. Agnew and Miss Grace Dodge, the women members of the Board of Education; Commissioner Schmidt, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Scott.

Mr. Scott made the first speech against the bill. His sole objection was that it required the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make the appropriation

intended by it was to put the girls of New-York on an equality in respect to education with the boys of New-York. The boys could receive a collegiate education—why should not the girls have the same chance? She said that the teachers regretted the opposition of Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge, and added that "if Mrs. Agnew and Miss Dodge had been educated in the public schools of New-York they would favor the measure and would be ambitious to secure a higher education for women."

Mrs. E. E. Williams, president of the alumnae, and Miss Hoese, George II. Foster and J. Edward Simmons made speeches of the same tenor as Miss Merrill in favor of the bill.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, May 25 .- To-day the Governor signed the fol

Anany, any 20, Totaly the Covering space is lowing bills:

Amending the statutes relating to banks, and banking and trust companies.

Amending generally the Hornellaville charter.

For repairing the State embankment at Sherburne.

Providing for the erection of a police station house in the Fourth Precinct of Brooklyn.

Making an appropriation for the erection of a State armory at Cohoes.

Making an appropriation for removing obstructions from the State ditch at Calen, Wayne County.

To reimburse the town of Montour for building a bridge over Fall Creek.

Amending the act providing for the care of streets, etc., by the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Amending the act to consolidate laws relative to public schools in Amburn.

The Supplementary Supply bill.

Authorizing the purchase of sites and the erection of school buildings in Brooklyn.

Relative to public parks in Brooklyn.

THE KAISER'S NEW PALACE.

It was expected a few weeks ago, according to the Vossische Zeitung," that on May 1 the German Emperor and his family would remove to the new palace at Potsdam. A number of workmen have been em-ployed there in preparing the rooms in the northern half of the palace which the Emperor occupied as Crown Prince. The rooms in the southern part, once used by Frederick the Great, have also been set in The interior of the new palace is a model of Democratic candidates for Mayor and Governor from the ballots? What would be his punishment? He would simply be guilty of a misdemeanor. You make a very gold, and light-colored drap do: stuffs, and is a true valls with cheerfulness and an agreeable freshness. From the windows there is a view of the long avenue eading to Potsdam, and of the avenue, which the present Emperor himself laid out. It extends almost o the distant Havel. The Shell Hall, which forms to the distant Havel. The Shell Hall, which forms the centre of the ground floor and is celebrated for its rich collection, embedded in the walls, of minerals, shells, crystals, corals and petrifications, has lately been enriched by some rarities. The Emperor William brought a few colossal pieces of rock-crystal from Gastein, and the present Emperor sent from San Remo two ususually large topazes, all of which objects have been already embedded in the walls, preserved in their original condition under the present Emperors of the care.

have been already embedded in the walls, preserved in their original condition under the present Emperor's care.

In the library are exhibited some fac-similes of the great King's handwriting, with autographic notes by the present Emperor. The bookcases contain only French authors—a stately row of the best literary productions of the eighteenth century. A simple stone staircase leads to the first floor, where one splendid room succeeds another, leading to the great gallery used by the Emperor Frederick as a ball-room, and to the large hall above the shell-room, the walls of which are covered with immense paintings by Vanloe, Pesne, Pierre and Restout. Many paintings, both original and copies of Italian and French masters, costly vases, beautiful mosaic tables, some of which are from Hadrian's villa; fine boule-furniture in tortoise shell and gilded bronze, and a good deal of sculpture are distributed among the rooms. The luxurious effect is helpthened by high mirrors, cedar floors and ceilings, with frescees of divinities thround in the blue clouds. It is quite obvious why the Imperial family are so fond of the new palace. Here where a flood of light pours in at every window, there is no place for the melancholy which often prevails in old palaces, full of the memory of the dead. The heating apparatus has been improved, so that the large hall can now be used in winter. Whon the sun shines into the room the stones gitter in a wonderful manner, and one can understand that the hall is unique in European paiaces.

The neighboring long marble gallery, the walls

the stones glitter in a wonderful manner, and one can understand that the hall is unique in European palaces.

The neighboring long marble gallery, the walls and floors of which are covered with red and white are floored with red and white the tree glantic paintings by Rade, "Morning," "Noon" and "Evening," with their wealth of color and inumerable allegorical figures. Then follows the long suit of rooms once occupied by Frederick the Great, decorated in the best roccoc style. Over the green, pale red, or blu walls, and the cornice of the celling runs a beautiful decoration of shells, flames, flowers and capricious volutes carried out in richly gilded wood-carving, excelling in lightness and flowing rhythm every other mode of ornamentation. The pearl of the suite is, however, the music-room, the same in which the Great Frederick gave his soirces, and which still contains his simple plane and music-stand inlaid with tortolseshell and mother-of-pearl. Very soon the park will burst out in bloom and verdure, and the nightingale make night musical. The gardeners are all busy. The private garden of the Emperor and Empress, close to the Palace, is already in perfect order.

A SILVER CROWN FOR JEFF DAVIS.

Jackson, Miss., May 25.-More than 6,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument iere. Colonel Charles E. Hooker delivered the oration and at the close presented Miss Davis with a sliver crown, to be given by her to her father, Jefferson The crown is the gift of three Mississipple gentlemen. Its presentation was unexpected, not having been announced in the programme.

MAHONE AS A SLAVE-DRIVER. From The Philadelphia Press: Richmond Letter.

From The Philadelphia Press: Richmond Letter,
"I'll tell you, sir, what Mahone is like," said Edgar
Allen, talking warmiy in the train returning hither from
the double-barrelled Petersburg Convention. "You
rive Mahone a flag and say to him. 'Will you lead this
army!' he'll say 'Yes, sir,' quick as a flash, and will
take the flag. But pretty soon he will say to somebody, 'Here, you take this flag;' then he'll go to the
rear of the army and pull out a big whip and begin to
lash the army. He's no leader, sir, no leader; he's a
slave-driver."

A GASTRONOMIC OBSERVATION. m The San Francisco Examiner.

he evening before.
"Yes," he replied, "he did me that honor, but I regret to say that I was unable to see him. He came at 11 o'clock and I was enjoying my dinner.
"What, Monsieur," said his friend, "do you dine at 117"
I did not say so," the great man explained, "I said I was enjoying my dinner. I had dined at 8."

The Best Cure

thus removes the cause of the disease. Hundreds have found relief in the use Begin treatment at once, before the nasal tissues are destroyed and the other treatment proved worthless whole system poisoned.

whole system poisoned.

"I have been more or less troubled with scrofula, but never very seriously until the spring of 1882. At that time, I took a severe cold which, not with standing all efforts to cure, gre w worse, and finally became a chronic catarrh. I tried many of the so-called specifics, but obtained no relief until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using nearly two bottles of this medicine, I noticed an improvement. When I had taken six bottles,

ment. When I had taken six bottles, all traces of catarrh had disappeared and I was restored to perfect health."

—A. B. Cornell, Fairfield, Iowa. "I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I commenced taking

Mass.

Thos. Dalby, Watertown, Mass., long a sufferer from lumbago and rheumatism, has been so greatly improved since using Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar saparilla,

saparilla."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's that he has every reason to believe it will effect a permanent cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. | Price 81; six, 85. Worth 85 a bottle.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. HOW TO DISCOVER THE COMING MAN.

How to discover the coming man.

From The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Wisconsin Republicans say that Rusk is their favorite son," but that when it comes down to business they are for the strongest and best man the party can find for a candidate, and that they will be largely guided by the action of the New-York delegation. That is pretty solid ground to stand on. The New-Yorkers will favor the man they believe can be elected. They are going to Chicago to support whomsover they are convinced can make the strongest and most aggressive fight, and it will not make any difference what his name is or where he comes from. The man who can enlist in his enthusiastic support the heart, brain and conscience of the Republican party is the Coming Man.

From The Detroit Tribune.

General Alger's letter to the Home Market Club regarding the tariff has been the subject of much favorable comment by the Republican press of the country. Republicans everywhere are fast finding out that he is level-headed and sound on all questions and that he has elements of strength which would make him a very strong candidate before the people. Nominate him for President and the highest expectations of his most sanguine and admiring friends will be realized. He can carry every Northern State!

NO TRICK BY MR. BLAINE NECESSARY.

Before the Florence letter was made public Mr. Blaine knew, and every intelligent citizen knew, that he could have the nomination without the least exertion on his part or on the part of his friends.

INDIANA NOT WILD OVER GRESHAM.

From The Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.

Judgo Gresham is a good Republican, and would
make a good President, but it is the hardest work
possible to create a boom in his favor. If one-half
the work done by the Chicago papers in booming
Gresham was bestowed on Harrison or Sherman or Allison, it would create a boom of magnificent dimensions;
but Gresham is only as yet the favorite son of Chicago and its dependencies in Illinois.

NO WONDER MR. BLAINE IS RELUCTANT.

NO WONDER MR. BLAINE IS RELUCTANT.

From The Boston Journal.

He is to-day the leading citizen of the United States, whose presence anywhere will call forth a larger amount of homage than has ever been paid to any living American. With such a position, what more can he wish for 7 What other prize is there which is worth the price which he would have to pay for it? On the one hand there is a struggle for the Presidency, with all the complications, hard, nerve-exhausting work and uncertainties which attend it. A few foolish words may bring to naught all that might-other-wise have been secured, and one fool in five minutes could unde the labor of ten thousand workers for a six-month. On the other hand there is freedom from excitement, freedom from brain-exhausting toil, family happiness and a life prolonged to the natural span of human existence.

THE PARTY ALONE MUST CHOOSE.

MR. BLAINE'S ATTITUDE DEFINED.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Blaine, while refusing to appear in the attitude of seeking the nomination, will not refuse it if it should be offered him by the convention with anything like enthusiastic unanimity.

talking about. industrial.

A GOOD WORD FOR DEPEW. From The Minneapolis Tribune. His record is clean. He is one of the most upright public men of the country. As a lawyer and business man he has few equals. As an employer of labor he is exceedingly popular with his own employes, whose friendship and sympathies he has enlisted while establishing a form of co-operative relations between his corporation and its employes.

WHY FAVORITE SONS FARE NO BETTER.

WHY FAVORITE SONS FARE NO BETTER.

From The Bellefontaine (Ohio) Republican.

Why is it, that with so many of the leading and popular men of the party as candidates, no one of them has been able to secure the indorsement of a single State but his own? It is not because Shorman's abilities and excellent services are not known or appreciated. It is not because of any objection to any of the candidates. There is a reason for it, however, and that reason is apparent to even the dullest observer of political events: It is because the people want Blaine! From Maine to California his name is greeted as no other is greeted.

From The Utica Herald.

From The Utica Herald.

Mr. Blaine has doubtless spoken his final word.

He declines to be a candidate, but he does not refuse
a nomination which has not been tendered. He does
not invite the summons of his party; he hopes to see
some other Republican nominated. Yet no man has a
right to say that if the united party places a burden
upon his shoulders he will refuse to bear it. Mr.
Blaine will do his duty, whatever the emergency. GRESHAM ADMIRED BY BLAINE'S FRIENDS.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune.

Judge Gresham is intellectually large enough, and has honorably achieved sufficient, to make him one of the best known of the country's considerable jurists and heroes. At the Capital of the Nation, and in the wonderful continental city—Chicago—he is known thoroughly, and accordingly admired and honored. And we dare say that in proportion as he becomes known to the people at large will be his progress in the Nation's esteem. All this may safely be said for him by us, who still favor Mr. Blaine's nomination, and expect him to be given it by accelamation. MANY SHERMAN MEN INCLINE TO GRESHAM.

From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Even in the South, notwithstanding the manipulations of Senator Sherman's old Custom House appointees, the Gresham movement, which has attained such large proportions in the Republican States of the Northwest, is beginning to be strongly felt. Ex-Congressman Lynch's outspoken preference for Gresham is having considerable effect among the colored delegates. Many of the other delegates from the South whose first choice is Sherman, or who were elected through Sherman influences, are now free to say that they consider Judge Gresham the most available candidate, and that he is their second choice. HARRISON NOT URGED WITH BITTERNESS.

HARRISON NOT URGED WITH BITTERNESS.

From The Lancaster (Wis.) Teller.

There is sincerity in the appeal for nomination of General Harrison, of Indiana. More than that—of the lot (of favorite sons) he is the ablest, the most homorable, and the most worthy of Republican and patriotic support, and those who most sincerely desire honest government and the good of the people. Still more—when the canvass is made and the people come to know the facts, he will draw their votes as none to know the facts, he will draw their votes as none of the others can. He is the only one who when weighed in the balance of campaign acrimony and investigation will not be found wanting. NO SECOND PLACE FOR GRESHAM.

NO SECOND PLACE FOR GRESHAL.

From The Chicago Tribune.

He holds his justiceship for life, and after reaching seventy cas retire on full pay. Can his friends ask him to resign his present distinguished office with his life tonure to accept the Vice-Presidency with any one for President! Assuredly not. There are few offices in the country that could come to Judge Grescham as promotions, and the Vice-Presidency is certainly not one of them. His friends have proposed him for the Presidency and they intend to urge him for that office and that alone.

FEMININE ACCURACY.

From The Hoston Courier.

The accuracy of the feminine mind is not always its most striking characteristic, as has sometimes perhaps been hinted at before this; and an illustration might by some be found in the remarks of two ladies who were discussing their experiences in crossing the Atlantic last season.

"Why, you left New-York the very day we salied

Rheumatism,

For Catarrh is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It Which is caused by an acid in the eradicates the virus from the blood, and blood, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered from rheumatism in my side and shoulders for several months. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me."—Ellen Connaghton, A st., Lowell,

John D. Duffy, 83 Green st., Boston, Mass., certifies that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him of rheumatism, pains in the back, and general debility.

"I have been troubled with rheuma-tism so as to be confined to the house for weeks; but Ayer's Sarsaparilla ef-fected a complete cure."—A. E. Reed, 17 Telegraph st., So. Boston, Mass. "I was for many months afflicted with chronic rheumatism, and suffered intensely, in spite of all the remedies available. Ayer's Barsaparilla, being recommended, has completely removed every symptom of my old complaint."

— J. Fream, Independence, Va.

"When doctors had failed, Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of rheumatism." Bernard Brown, 132 Adams st., Lowelt,

from Liverpool," one said. "Our steamers must have passed each other on the way."
"So they must," returned the other; "and, do you know, we had head winds every hour of the trip."
"So did we," the first speaker returned, "and that shows that it was the same time."

WHIMS AND ODDITIES. Some wives prove such treasures that their husbands ould gladly "lay them dp in Heaven."

Some old maids are particular as to how they travel, they like a smack at sea, and on land want a good 'bus, Strange that the woman who never can remember her own age can tell you in a twinkling that of all her female

People with social longings who move into new neighborhoods and find their neighbors do not notice them, should buy a big hound and the him in the cellar over The partridge is a timid bird but it always dies game.

De Lesseps wants to make an orphan of America. When he's done this Continent will have no Pa-nor-ma. Railway conductors say there's nothing goes faster than a womac's tongue when on the rail.

There is a Prohibitionist in this town so strict that, though he is becoming baid, he won't use a stimulant for

There's a good deal of kidnapping going on these warm days on the Harlem goat-lots.

If you never saw a salt-cellar walk, watch your groces use his legs.

One way to make a thin child fat is to throw him out of a window. He'll probably come down-plump.

The boa constrictor might be put on the list of great

Whist players are fend of wiping out old scores with new rubber. Snakes are becoming too common; it used to be Snakes are becoming too common quinine. Even Wall Street brokers see snakes. By the way, did the snake-bits victim Gore see the snake over in Weehawken before he took the whiskey! or did he take the whiskey before he saw the snake! Ex. Alderman Jachne, of Sing Sing Prison, thinks it is

a man's duty to improve his condition; hence he is trying to get but of Sing Sing. It was what he did to improve his financial condition that got him into Sing Sing. And now the Chinese claim the invention of the bicycle.

Cathay years ago.
One by one illusions cherished for centuries are being One by one illusions cherished for centuries are being rudely dispelled. A pamphlet is just out proving that Queen Elizabeth's generals did not send her news of the defeat of the Great Armada by the cipher message "Cantharidas!" (the Spanish fly).

Never give indiscriminate aims to a blind tramp. Ten to one he would be glad to see you hanged.

How to beat carpets without getting hot—use matting.

Old Hercules was strong enough, no doubt, to lift the

orner of a house. What would he think of the modera It is suggested that in the physical tests applied to would be policemen, a well developed " collar" bone should

be indispensable. Children often complain that the alphabet is a dull sub-As Miss Brown entered a Fifth-ave. 'bus yesterday sha had a remarkably bright hook on the end of her umbrella. It caught Jones's eye. He is better now, thank you.

Singular-isn't it f-that while there are five new ethodist Bishops, there is only one New-man among the Thursday was a red-letter day with the Presbyterians

in Philadelphia. There was no painting the town red, however. The Methodist Bishops are a pretty good-natured set of

Joyce more than ever.

The fifty members of the Methodist Conference who got one vote each on the first ballot for Bishops are er russed by the suspicion that they may have voted for It is said that a Nevada man has invented a railroad

frog that won't disturb a sleeper by croaking. What a blessing it would be if he would invent something to keep sleepers from snoring. The cances of some makers are more comfortable than

those of others. The most uncomfortable to get into are the vol-cances. One way of bringing about furf reform. Take mora care of your grass plot this summer. Scandal-mongers believe in the cash system. They

give no credit to any one.

Unsuccessful novelists envy the rattlesnake. dils tall always makes a noise in the world.

A SHOE DEALER'S OBSERVATIONS. From The Chicago Mail.

I was in a state-st, shoe store yesterday when two ladies seated themselves and asked to be shown shoes, of course. A young man waited upon one of the ladics. A moment later he came to the proprietor, with whom I was talking, and said: "She has white hose." The proprietor made a reply that I did not quite understand, and the clerk departed. I rturned to ask why it was that the clerk had made such an observation. "It is one of the tricks of our trade," answered the head of the concern. "A woman who will wear white hosiery don't wear fine shoes. You can gamble on that every time and win. So we know about what class of goods to show her and thus save time. I don't know whether you know it or not, as such matters do not interest outsiders, but we can tell by the sort of hosiery a woman wears what price shoes she wants. Now, take a woman who wears black silk hosiery or black balbriggan—she wants the very best shoe, as a rule, that there is in the house. I have made a study of this for years, and I am away up or, the subject, I can tell you. Another am away up or, the subject, I can tell you. Another thing I have noticed—a woman who wears black hosiery generally has small feet. That reminds me that the average foot of the Chicago lady—I mean good stock, the aristocrats—is not small, but long and slender." From The Chicago Mail.

"My dear madam," said the chairman of the committee of the Maine Benevolent Fraternity calling on the Widow Gushington, "allow us to intrude on your great sorrow so far as to say that your lamented husband—" From The Lewiston Journal.

husband—"
(Burst of tears from Mrs. Gushington. She has an attack of faintness. One of the committee sup-

an attack of faintness. One of the committee ports her.)

"That your lamented husband was insured in our association for \$2,000, and—", Poor, poor Charles," (Mrs. Gushington exclaims, "Poor, poor Charles," and bursts into tears again. The committee greatly affected,

"And that the money will be promptly paid to you in sixty days."

Mrs. Gushington (in another burst of tears)—Good gracious, I thought you'd brought it with you'l

Wives and Daughters.

You have often seen them with pale faces, poor appetite, head and back ache, symptoms common to the sextite, head and back ache, symptoms common to the sextite, head and back ache, symptoms common to the sextite, head moders, lose no time in securing Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A CRATEFUL WOMAN.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: I suffered for many years from Kidney and Gravel troubles. Besides I had other complaints commen to my sex. No physicians or medicines at home did me any good. I finally began using medicines at home did me any good. I finally began using the payoff Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made in Rondous, N. Y. A few words toll the result. I am a happy and perfectly well woman once more. Thanks to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,

Rondout, N. Y. Price, 41: 6 for 65.

Kinney Bros.' Special Favours.

HEARING BEFORE THE GOVERNOR ON THE

IBT THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.] Albany, May 25 .- The Executive Chamber was

Crain, who was the first speaker, said It was defective in principle, and would be inefficient as a law. It had the curious feature of compelling the existence of political parties, and placed independent organizations at a great disadvantage. A freshly started political party

in part:

petition and have the names of their bollots printed.
Governor Hill—What do you say about Mr. Crain's objection that a candidate may die?

Mr. Saxton—I recognize the validity of that objection, but I do not think it is a fatal one. It is a remote contingency. But this defect can be remedied by the next Legislature if you shall sign this bill. We think it better

George II. Forster replied to Mr. Saxton, saying:

ground that it was not uniform legislation.

Governor Hill—Greater than land reform?

Mr. George—Yes, greater than land reform. The bribery law is a dead letter. In New-York State it costs as much in most case for a man so get an office as he will receive from it. Mr. Forster says that ballots are sent around to the houses of voters. Yes, they are distributed by the million—but at great expense. Then there are the workers and distributors of ballots about the polls, and this imposes a very great expense upon poor men. It drives thousands of poor men out of the ladd as political endiduces. It comes to this that only

THE POOR MAN'S CHANCE WITH THE BALLOT.

Mr. Saxton—I presume a good mary objections can be made to the bill, but I do not think they are fatal.

Governor Hill—Suppose there should be a bolt in an Assembly district in less than fifteen days before the election. Is there any way for the bolters to get

Horaford's Acid Phosphate A NERVE-FOOD AND TONIC.

ALGER AND THE TARIFF. From The Detroit Tribune.

From The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

From The Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.

From The Kansas City Journal.

If Mr. Blaine is nominated at Chicago his party will be solely responsible. It will simply be a declaration that Republicans did not choose to take any of the candidates that Mr. Blaine left in an open fair

CASTING GRESHAM'S HOROSCOPE. From The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette.

We are inclined to think the chances considerably against him at the present moment, but he is worth

INFERENCES FROM THE LATEST BLAINE INTER-